AILY CRESCENT.

DAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1854.

All persons having bills against the Crescent are requested to present them at the office for ment.

The Proprietor of the Crescent will pay no bil ntracted by any person attached to the office, without written order.

That Appropriation.

ch attention and comment have been excited e course of the City Council in appointing cial joint committee to make ar angements n appropriate celebration of the approach- Fourth of July, and then in effect ignoring ction of the committee by refusing to ap- riate any thing more than a beggarly nt, just sufficient to get up a thread-bare, at-elbows demonstration of public patriot- It is true, perhaps, that the present finan- condition of the city is not such as to war- an extravagant outlay of the public moneys objects of other than a practical character; to our poor comprehension, the celebration of great national anniversary assumes an im- nce not second to any of the weighty matters h continually occupy the deliberations of City Council. To a person accustomed to ne of indifference with which many of the y and sapient members of both Boards give senting vote to questions involving large ditures of the corporation funds, the fact e sum asked for by the committee having refused appears incredible; we don't wish understood as reasoning that one foolish y is an argument in favor of another, but maintain that a proper application of the money should not be refused on the ground proper ones had previously been made ld be as if one should set his face against right hereafter because he had hitherto pursuing evil courses. We don't endorse gument made use of in the Council by sev- ylous and well meaning supporters of the priation, that it should be made because sums had heretofore been expended in of the arrivals of notorious or famous per- s of other countries or of our own. That a good reason. But we are satisfied that press the almost unanimous sentiment of ple of New Orleans when we declare that asion is one which calls for some extra bration—that the Birth-Day of the Na- stead of being overlooked or treated as a d-place event, should be regarded as the portant in the calendar.

members of the Council should reflect ey occupy their position for the purpose resenting and executing the will of the s that they are not elected so much to e and carry out their own individual as as those of their constituents; we sup- is not necessary to say to any one of that the will of those he represents should in cases where it happens to clash with . That proposition is obvious. Can any the members honestly doubt the public ent in this matter? Can any man be- or will any man dare to say, that the of New Orleans have less patriotism and for the national anniversary than those thern cities? How was it in Chicago, lence, and one or two other places of their exion, when red-hot abolitionists, taxing ingenuity in devising new schemes to fan ames of fanaticism, proposed to toll their and drape their flags and public buildings urning instead of properly celebrating the day of national independence? Was the rous proposition agreed to? Far from it— regarded with universal abhorrence—its ted originators were covered with igno and compelled to hide their heads from the r indignation.

is an example which would be followed by the people, and we should regret to that the only objection our City Fathers have to celebrating the Fourth of July he emblems of mourning would be the involved.

RM FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A day since we stepped into the studio of ented young painter, Mr. Powers, for pose of seeing his portraits of General and "Old Whitey." This work was ex- about six years ago, and Mr. Powers has y retouched it, with such effect, we are to make an obvious improvement. Many readers have probably seen this picture, have not space to give a proper descrip- it. We are justified in saying that every who has seen it will regret to learn that be taken from our city. Mr. Powers de- a few days for Europe, and it is his in- to deposit the painting in the Crystal at New York. Our Gothamite brethren gress will not be so unjust as to neglect dging a rare acquisition of this kind.

BOOKS.—We have received from T. L 105 Canal street, a number of new works ppear to deserve especial mention, viz: y of the Protestant Church in Hungary, beginning of the Reformation to 1850 k, although not large, appears to con- the elements of a complete history. White has also sent us a volume of Poems, and an illustrated series of s, entitled "This, That and the Other," r with Paul Creyton's last.

RICE'S—*Benefit of Mr. Dubois.*—The this promising young actor is up for a this evening at the Amphitheatre. The a excellent one, comprising the charac- dramatic sketch of "A Glance at New in which Mr. W. P. Smith will sustain racter of *Mose*; a variety of singing cing, and the beautiful nautical drama ack Eyed Susan." The beneficiary will in both pieces, and we hope to see hi o please rewarded with an overflowing

ER CLOTHING.—Messrs. R. Pitkin & Co., Camp street, have on hand a fine as- t of light clothing, including all the dif arieties now in fashion, which they are at reduced prices. All who wish to nomy and comfort should give them a

CLOTHING.—In another column will be e card of Mr. C. B. Drew, No. 14 street, offering to the public an assor- superior clothing at the most reasonable It has long been an excellent place to either hot or cold weather.

E LADIES.—Messrs. J. Wright & Co., Chartres street, has the most splendid t of toilet articles in the South, and l be styled the "Ladies' Emporium." liquid Rouge, Lily White, Sherman's ste, and other cosmetics, have long en- deserved popularity. All his articles shed at the lowest possible rates.

, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS.—Messrs. B. ls & Co., No. 94 Camp street, have one est assorted stocks of the above in the mprising all the brands in favor with ts. Buyers are recommended to give ll and try for themselves.

AT A UNIVERSITY.—Prof. Head, of bia (Mo.) University, was attacked a ago by a student named Johnson, who everal blows with a rattan cane, at the holding a pistol in his hand. The also drew a pistol and snapped it at The latter was subsequently held to ewer for an assault with intent to

New Orleans and Mobile Railroad.

Below we publish a communication upon this subject. We do so without comment upon the correctness of the position taken or the force of the arguments used, leaving the reader to judge for himself. Those who have taken the trouble to learn our opinion, know well enough that we have been and are now strongly in favor of the construction of a railroad to Mobile, and that our columns have ever been open to a free discussion of the question in every light. Editorially, however, we do not choose either to support or oppose the proposition of the company who now have the matter in hand, because, while, as we before stated, strongly in favor of the road, we are not quite ready to pronounce in favor of placing the financial interests of the city at the disposal of men in whom we have not full confidence.

We advocated the passage of the ordinance by the City Council as a matter of principle, as a vindication of the proposition that the people have the right to decide upon questions of their own affairs; and we then had no reason to doubt the good faith of the company or their intention to honestly fulfill the terms of whatever contract they might make with the city. Circumstances, however, which have already been made public, have gone far to shake that confidence and to make doubtful the propriety of our further advocating this scheme as likely to prove beneficial to the city. The old proverb has been forcibly recalled to our recollection, and with regret we have been obliged to admit its truth, that "he who cheats will lie, and he who lies will steal."

Had a fair proposition, emanating through proper hands, been submitted to our citizens for a Railroad to Mobile, there would have been very little opposition to the city subscription, and essential aid would have been contributed most willingly through private sources.

The opposition so much complained of arises from the total want of confidence in the scheme and schemers engaged in it. A very superficial reading of the charter clearly shows to what "base purposes" it may be bent.

I will venture the confident assertion that an uninterrupted line of road to Mobile was never dreamt of in Mr. Egerton's philosophy. Significant of this I would point to the ordinance requiring but 60 miles of road to be finished preparatory to the last issue of bonds. This extent is made up exactly between here and the Rigolets and Mobile and Pascagoula. These two short lines, completed, would monopolize the whole traffic of the Lake. Now for the denouement.

The Pontchartrain Railroad stock, being considered worthless in view of the Mobile road, is to be merged into it with its debts at a value of about $700,000 (not worth a copper to the new road.) This, with one and a half million bonds and $50,000 or 10 per cent. of half million *nominal* private subscription required by the ordinance, would fall short of completing the work, some 2 or $300,000, to borrow which on short time the road would have to be pledged and the *lender and his friends* would then become the *owners*. The present innocent stockholders of the Ponchartrain road, who have shown such unwavering faith in the *smartness* of their President, will then find out the *true* value of their stock, and our city the *cost* of misplaced confidence.

The recent disclosures, which hold up in a strong light the frauds perpetrated by this Company, are nothing beyond what was very generally believed, and it is *well understood* that $50,000, if necessary, is to be spent in *procuring votes*. A negative poll would brand the schemers with their infamy, and disarm them from future mischief. MORE ANON.

NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument have published an address subscribed with their names, at the head of which is that of Franklin Pierce, *ex officio* President of the Board, calling upon the country to subscribe towards the Monument on the ensuing 4th of July. They commence their appeal as follows:

"Fellow-citizens: The Monument so nobly undertaken by a few of our patriotic countrymen, to commemorate the worth and services of the Father of the Country, having reached 154 feet of the 517½ according to its plan, at a cost of about $230,000, needs your prompt and generous support to raise funds, now nearly exhausted, to carry it on after the present month of June."

A GOOD REBUKE.—Theodore Parker, Phillips & Co., of Boston, constituted themselves into what they term a vigilance committee, and passed resolutions recommending the different towns of the Commonwealth to omit the usual celebrations on the 4th of July, and toll the bells in honor of Tony Burns, Esq. They sent one of their circulars to Marblehead, which was returned to them with the following endorsement:

The Selectmen, after a glance at the infamous suggestions contained in the within circular, have deemed it unworthy of notice, and return it to the source from whence it came.

WM. KNIGHT, JOHN ADAMS,
GEO. KNIGHT, SIMON STONE,
BENJAMIN BROWN.

Marblehead, June 14.
Good for Marblehead!

GEN. QUITMAN AND THE FILIBUSTERS.—An article appeared in the Washington Union some days since, in which a friend of Gen. Quitman alluded to the attempt to connect him with the alleged filibustering movements against Cuba. This article has induced Gen. Quitman to send to the Hon. Wiley P. Harris the following significant despatch:

New Orleans, June 14.—Tell the editor of the Union that no man is authorized to speak for me but myself. Publish this.

J. A. QUITMAN.

The Baltimore Sun of the 19th has the following from its sagacious Washington correspondent "Ion":

"I learn that one day last week seven hundred Germans, new immigrants, passed through Cincinnati on their way to Kansas. I am credibly informed that this is only one small party out of the many parties now on their way to Kansas and Nebraska, and that all these bodies, numerous in the aggregate, are but the advanced guard of an overwhelming foreign force.

When Col. Mennypenny was in Nebraska last year, he found there but three white men; soon there will be some hundreds of thousands, all anti-slavery men. It is time for the South to acknowledge that they never believed in the Nebraska bill as a benefit; and the North, now affecting to be so much agitated by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, must acknowledge that the Nebraska bill is a bill for the enlargement of the area of abolitionism. All these settlers are to have the right of suffrage from the start. I have not heard positively who are to be the first governors of the twin territories.

"Many novel and startling events are passing around us, all tending to important results. Among them I notice the organization of a new political party, under Democratic and Whig auspices, which professes, as I learn, for I have not read their "bill of health," to come in upon principles of uncommon purity. Some fifty members of Congress have joined it. Many outsiders, of energy and influence, have become enrolled in it. If it is really a party based on principles of common sense and common honesty, it will deserve success. The country is prepared for such a political party. If, on the other hand, it is a sectional organization, it will perish almost at its birth. I repeat, however that its principles will be announced and its flag unfurled before the lapse of another month.

"The homestead bill will pass the Senate. The anti-Nebraska senators have determined to support it upon the ground that it is an antidote to the slavery clause of the Nebraska bill. It will give the country to free labor. A caucus was held by the Senators on the subject, at which it was agreed to take up the bill on Tuesday, or as soon as the vote on the vetoed Indigent Insane Bill can be taken, and keep it before the Senate till disposed of. Its passage will be force d on Saturday. Then both Houses will be ready to fix upon the third day of July for adjournment."

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Mr. Elliot, the celebrated aeronaut, intends to make a balloon ascension on the 13th of July, at the Slash Cottage, Hanover county, Va. It will be a grand, and to thousands, a novel spectacle, and will draw an immense multitude to the place of its exhibition.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

The Gadsden Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—It is believed now that the bill appropriating ten million dollars in payment of Mexico, under the provisions of the Gadsden Treaty, will pass the House.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 23.—There has been a good demand here to-day in the Cotton market, and prices have advanced ⅛c. per lb., under the influence of the Canada's news.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, June 23.—There has been a good demand for Cotton in this market during the past week, and the sales embrace 4000 bales, including 650 bales taken to-day. Prices have advanced ¼ to ⅜c. per lb. during the week, and Good Middling closes at 9½c.

The receipts of the week comprise 3500 bales. Stock on hand this evening, exclusive of the amount on shipboard, 10,325 bales.

Later from Mexico.

DEATH OF MADAME SONTAG.

The steamship Orizaba arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence from that port to the 22d instant.

The most important item of news contained in the papers is the announcement of the sudden death by cholera of Madame Henriette Sontag, Countess de Rossi, which took place in the city of Mexico on the morning of the 18th. The Vera Cruz papers merely announce the fact, and as we have not received our exchanges from the city of Mexico, we are not able to give the particulars of the demise of this renowned "divinity of song." It appears, however, that the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" had been announced at the "Oriente" theatre—the audience had assembled, and that at the hour fixed for the curtain to rise the manager appeared and, stating that Madame Sontag had been taken suddenly ill, postponed the performance and closed the theatre. On the following day she died.

Mexico appears to be enjoying tranquility, with the exception of an occasional skirmish in the South between Alvarez and the Government troops. An account is given of one of these "bush-fights" between 300 men on each side, in which it is stated, after fighting two hours, the Government troops were victorious, having killed one of the enemy's men and taken two prisoners, who were immediately shot as traitors.

Santa Anna's birth-day, the 13th inst., was celebrated with immense enthusiasm throughout the country. And his Serene Highness signalized the return of his natal day by a kingly act of kindness—he pardoned all the soldiers in the army who were undergoing punishment for trivial offences, and all deserters.

The locusts have made their appearance in the States of Oajaca and Vera Cruz, and are causing great damage—they appear to be more ruthless in their invasion and less acceptable to the Mexicans than were the Yankees in 1846.

The corner-stone of the monument to be erected to Santa Anna in Cordova was laid on the 13th with great pomp.

Gen. Ampudia has been raised to the dignity of commander in the national order of Guadalupe.

The cholera is raging in Mexico, and on the 12th a grand procession was formed and marched through the streets to a cathedral dedicated to "Our Lady of the Remedies," to implore Heaven for rain, the scarcity of which is supposed to be the cause of the unhealthy condition of the city.

Arrival of the Pampero.

The steamship Pampero, Capt. W. C. Flanders, arrived at her wharf yesterday morning from San Juan. Her California advices have been anticipated by the United States, but we have been kindly furnished by the Purser, Mr. Morris, with the following interesting summary of her news:

The Pampero arrived off San Juan del Norte on the night of the 14th. On the morning of the 15th crossed the Bar, and came to anchor off Punta Arenas with 194 passengers.

The steamship Prometheus, Captain Turner, from New York, with 564 passengers, arrived on the morning of the 16th. The passengers all proceeded up the river in good health.

The passengers from the Pacific arrived on the morning of the 17th. The Pampero connected with the steamship Sierra Nevada on the Pacific, and brings dates to June 1.

The Prometheus sailed for New York on the morning of the 17th, with 750 passengers, and a million of treasure.

The Pampero sailed on the 17th, and brings 180 passengers and $400,000 in specie.

The Pampero left in port San Juan the Royal Mail steamer Dee.

The American bark Martha Clark sailed on the 15th for New York, having returned on account of sickness among the crew.

At San Juan things are unchanged since the sailing of the last steamer. The town still continues without any form of government or law. The Jamaica negroes have possession of the Station-house, and many fearful threats are made as to what they will do when those "infernal Yankees" (as they term the armed force at Punta Arenas) are withdrawn.

The officers of the American guards at Punta Arenas are—Crawford Fletcher, of Tennessee, Captain; Wm. Graot, of New York, 1st Lieutenant; J. P. Lawenston, of Baltimore, 2d Lieutenant—and sixty privates.

Our consul, Mr. Fabin, has received official notice from the Government at Washington, of its determination to dispatch the Cyane to San Juan. It will be remembered that Capt. Hollins did efficient service at that port on a previous visit, some fourteen months since, when the people of San Juan contemplated the destruction of the property of the Transit Company.

The news from the interior of Nicaragua continues of a very exciting character. The revolutionary party had not succeeded in getting possession of Granada. Chamoro still held the Plaza, and was making a bloody resistance to every attack. A party of the revolutionists had sailed for San Carlos, with a view of taking that port, which is the most important in Nicaragua, as it commands the lake and mouth of San Juan river, and it is there that the customs are collected. The general impression is, that before this Castillon has defeated Chamoro at Granada. Many of the leading men in Nicaragua have escaped into the neighboring State of Costa Rica. The government of Costa Rica had ceded to Mr. Louis Bayer. The privilege of fishing for pearl shells on the Pacific coast for the sum of $12,000.

Health of the Isthmus remarkably good, the rainy season has set in. The San Juan river is in good boating order.

BURG.—James Wilson, convicted of murder of the first degree in Tyler county, was hung in Woodville on the 21 inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the presence of a large concourse of people.

The Nacogdoches Chronicle, in which the particulars of the execution are published, represents it as a shocking affair. Wilson, when the Sheriff was taking the irons off him in the jail, attempted to kill him by striking him with the blacksmith's tongs. He cursed all the witnesses, and others engaged in the prosecution, which he kept up to the last. The Chronicle says: "Wilson was a desperate character, and is charged with killing a woman in Sabine county, under the most brutal circumstances. The murder of the negro was occasioned by malice against his master, Mr. Bartlett."

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—Seamen are becoming more scarce at New York, and much difficulty is now experienced in shipping crews. Several ships for New York have been detained a week or ten days. The wages to Liverpool remain as last quoted, but as high as $50 to $60 advance money has been paid. The Government is now paying $12 per month, with $30 bounty.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Three men were almost instantly killed in St. Louis on the 20th inst. by the walls of an old building falling in upon them while they were engaged in tearing it down.

A violent thunder storm, accompanied by hail, passed over Boston and vicinity on Thursday night. It is said to have been the most violent thunder storm that has occurred there for years. The whole heavens seemed to be in one continual blaze, and a number of houses were struck by the lightning, but fortunately no lives were lost. At East Freetown and Raynham, a few miles from Boston, hail stones damaged the crops and broke all the glass they could reach. Sixty bushels of these missiles, it is said, were deposited together at one place, being eighteen inches in depth in a hollow.

THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES RECIPROCITY TREATY.—*Quebec*, June 17.—The Quebec papers of to-day give a synopsis of the Elgin treaty, in the settlement of the Fishery question, which has been agreed upon at Washington, the substance of which is as follows:

Article 1st throws open the British American fisheries, excepting those of New Foundland, the mouths of rivers and the salmon, shad and shell fisheries, to American citizens.

Article 2d gives the British a right to American fisheries to the 36th parallel.

Article 3d provides for the free exchange of certain commodities, among which are enumerated flour and all kinds of breadstuffs, cotton, cheese, butter, tallow, lard, all kinds of coals, pitch, tar, turpentine, lumber, rice and manufactured tobacco.

Article 4th throws open the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals to American vessels, the American Government undertaking to urge the State Governments to admit British vessels in their canals.

Article 5th provides the manner and mode of ratification of treaty.

Article 6th provides for including New Foundland in the rights of the treaty, if she should consent.

WEST POINT CADETS.—*West Point*, June 17. The annual examination of the United States corps of cadets is expected to close to-day, and the corps will encamp next week. The graduating class numbers forty-six. This class entered the institution four years ago, with one hundred and ten members. This reduction in the numbers of a class during that period is not unusual; indeed, it may be remarked that a greater proportion of the original members of this class graduate than of most classes.

LATE FROM PUERTO CABELLO.—*Philadelphia*, June 18.—The bark Paez, from Puerto Cabello, with dates to the 24 inst., arrived to-day, reports that the Republic was tranquil, and the appearance of political affairs indicate the election of President Monagas.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

INQUEST.—The Coroner, on Saturday, held an inquest on the body of a Michael Harlan, who died very suddenly at the Half-Way Coffee House, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hunter streets. Verdict, "Apoplexy, caused by intemperance." The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 45 years.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT

SENTENCES.—William E. Roberts, convicted of the capital crime of arson, without capital punishment, was on Saturday sentenced by Judge Robertson to imprisonment for life, at hard labor in the Penitentiary. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court in this case, which suspends for the present the execution of the sentence.

Michael Cosgrove, convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary and costs.

Henry Casey, for larceny, sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary and costs.

William Ellis, for larceny, sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary and costs.

Thomas Grant, found guilty of assault and battery, but recommended to the mercy of the Court, was sentenced to two months in the Parish Prison and costs.

Patrick Smith and John Kelly, found guilty of assault and battery, were each sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the Parish Prison and costs.

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—A month or two since a Mobile merchant named M. Cohen was brought to this city and confined in the Parish Prison, by virtue of a requisition from Governor Hebert, on a charge of having obtained goods from a number of our merchants under false pretences. The charges were all withdrawn last Saturday, the parties complaining being fully satisfied that they had been made in error, all the claims against him having been satisfactorily adjusted.

NO EVIDENCE.—A few days ago a young man, named F. T. Owen, was arrested on a charge of having committed willful perjury by swearing falsely during the trial of Samuel M. Hyams for larceny before the First District Court, in which trial Owen was a witness for the State. After hearing the testimony, Recorder Summers decided that there had been no evidence adduced to substantiate the charge, and accordingly dismissed the case.

ARSON.—John Earles was arraigned before Recorder Summers, last Saturday, on the affidavit of Bartholomew Burke, charging him with setting fire to his (Earles's) grocery store on the corner of Annunciation and Race streets, which was burnt to the ground. The Recorder remanded him till Monday for examination.

ATTEMPT TO STAB.—Daniel G. Hitchcock is under arrest and will be examined on the 30th inst., for assaulting and attempting to stab Philip McGuire on Saturday, at the corner of Delord street and Tivoli Circle.

SECOND DISTRICT

HARBORING A SLAVE.—Casimer Jaubert was examined on a charge of harboring the slave Amanda, belonging to Madam Henry Mayo. After hearing the evidence, the Recorder committed Jaubert for trial before the Criminal Court.

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—Wm. Syes was examined before Acting Recorder Filleul, and committed for trial before the First District Court, on a charge of having attempted to rob Andre Lafontaine, at the Tivoli Beer Garden, on the morning of the 20th ult.

ROBBERY.—Thomas Mack is under arrest on a charge of having committed the crime of robbery by forcibly taking from the pocket of Cyprien Antonio the sum of five dollars in money.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee to the cure of all Ruptures. To women and children, apply at the proprietor's establishment, 70 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman's. For further particulars, and advertisings on the page, or apply to the same for a descriptive pamphlet. febl8 ly

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of malignant disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Patients afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. FRAZEE and advertisement. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the KNIFE. Twenty Dollars monthly will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE,
Office, 38 St. Charles-st. apl1 6ly

Pass Christian Hotel

Will open for the reception of Visitors on SATURDAY, the 10th of JUNE. jel 8m pd&w H. MONTGOMERY.

PEACHES! PEACHES!!—I have established my Agency at M. McALPIN'S WAREHOUSE, Nos. 2 Commun and 31 Canal streets. Sales to Hotels, Boarding-houses and Families at Wholesale Prices.
jel24 1m C. GRICK, Agent.

A Public Card.

It is not out of resentment for a private wrong, but in vindication of public right, that I am led to intrude upon the people a little drama, in which two individuals, more talked of than known, are the conspicuous actors—John Egerton, President of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and Duncan N. Hennen, Esq., his Attorney at Law.

Since the passage of the Legislative act in March last, authorizing the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, I have warmly espoused the project, as an enterprise of great utility, and one of which our city is peculiarly in need. Of my personal course in support of the measure, nothing need be said, but of the course which the New Orleans Crescent has pursued on the subject, in opposition to its interests, and to the interest of a great majority of its readers, some explanations are called for, and it is the purpose of this card to furnish them.

On the introduction into the City Council of the ordinance, pursuant to the act of the Legislature, I was called upon by the President of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and my support of that measure earnestly solicited. I told Mr. Egerton, as I had frequently told others, that it was my desire to advocate the road, but that in doing so I feared I to involve the paper in losses, and to estrange personal friends. Against these exigencies Mr. Egerton pledged himself to provide, by the most liberal compensation, and thereupon I entered into the discussion, seeking, not without success, a modification of the ordinance, so as to place the city upon a fair footing. Pending this question, the offers of generous remuneration were almost daily repeated. Both the President and the Attorney offered me various sums, which were uniformly declined, for I determined that in my association with the enterprise, my judgment should not be trammeled, and that the money of compensation should be a spontaneous outbreak from the overflowing interiors of the too liberal President, and his too generous Attorney at Law, when the ordinance should have passed the Council. But it was distinctly defined what this compensation was for—it was for the losses which were certain to be sustained in advocating a measure so obnoxious to the citizens of the Districts in which the Crescent principally circulated.

While in the heat of this controversy, I was applied to by the generous Attorney, who came crouching and scraping to me—his fears, however, never trenching upon his inclinations—and proposed a wholesale bribery of the members of the Council, of which enterprise I was to be the honored instrument. At about the same time the President invited my participation in a special project to gain over to the cause a most respectable and influential citizen of the First District, estimating the value of his services, or his scruples, it was not stated which, at the sum of $20,000. It is unnecessary to say that I repelled these overtures of the supple President, and the modest advances of his unctious pimp.

I had been assured, by those who knew Jno. Egerton better than I, that there would be no indemnity paid me through any spontaneous operation of that gentleman's generosity; that it would be better to have him bound by some positive stipulations. But my desire to sustain the enterprise and my repugnance to distrusting a man who occupied so honorable and so responsible a position, as well as the consistency necessary to be observed in conducting a public journal, caused me to go on. He had paid in cash the charges from the business department of the paper, usual for the insertion of such matter as was published in behalf of the road; no more was then required, or could have been received. After his daring and infamous disclosure of the great programme by which the road was to be accomplished—that he had stated to me distinctly, that the Pontchartrain Railroad Company was ready to pay the sum of $1500 to $2000 each for members of the Council—and after I had myself been honored with the highest compliment of which probably the moral understanding of Mr. Attorney D. N. Hennen is capable, in the assurance of my peculiar fitness to accomplish this unblushing work of bribery, I withdrew the writers of the "Crescent" from all connection with the subject, and thereafter the articles published on behalf of the road were furnished by Mr. John Egerton and Mr. Attorney Duncan N. Hennen.

But I learned more than this of the noble circuit of these men, calculated to sicken me, even of the partiality I had from the first entertained towards this necessary and important enterprise. I found Mr. John Egerton promising all things to all men; to the Third District, that the depot should, of course, be located there; to the First and Second Districts that the law itself ought to afford sufficient assurances that it would be on Canal street; while to the Fourth District, he deliberately pledged himself to purchase the Jefferson Road at once as a branch, and to procure a repeal of the Legislative restriction, that it might eventually become the terminus and depot.

Such has been the course pursued by the President of this Company, in whose behalf the people are to be taxed, and who is to be entrusted with the direction and administration of this great enterprise; second lad fully enough by the nimble Thersites—Jerusalem imbo—who seems appointed to perform certain work to which he is better adapted than the liberal President, or which is supposed to be better adapted to him. These noble brothers generate their conspiracies out of air, promises they do not intend to keep, and cunning they have not the skill to use; and suffer no consideration of public interest or private scruple, nor any thought that other men carry conscences to "give them pause."

When I learned who and what my noble friends were; when I became aware of the condition of the enterprise, and could measure the result awaiting such management; when, too, I had experienced the losses to the paper consequent upon its course, as well as the estrangement of friends opposed to the scheme, and when, finally, the ordinance had been passed by the Council, I invoked the liberality of the enterprising President, and sought a settlement according to the meaning of our agreement. The services rendered were admitted to be important, and the losses, as anticipated, were very considerable, but no such thing as indemnity was to be had, though still promised. Still do these noble brothers declare that a generous compensation is to be awarded to the undersigned when the people shall have concluded the work by taking themselves for the constructed of the road; when the prize shall have been secured beyond the reach of accident, and when their danger will consist only in the risk of an arrangement and conviction at the bar of public opinion, not in the defeat of their project. On demanding the settlement, I notified the attorney, D. N. Hennen that the publications on the subject in the Crescent must cease here, to which he replied that "he did not care; it was not the time now to argue, but to *hug*." On presenting the demand to Mr. President John Egerton, he answered—"Sir, liberal compensation will be made to your paper when the business is concluded. I am astonished that you require it now, when (!) have not yet been paid." Thus my business relations towards these good and faithful servants of the public ended. They will continue to do their work in their own way. But, for myself, though unchanged in my views of the expediency and necessity of this road, I feel no enthusiasm in the cause while in such hands, and could no longer do battle under the gallant lead of President John Egerton, or his right worthy and valiant Lieutenant.

I have deemed this explanation due to the readers of the newspaper under my charge, and while I acknowledge no accountability to any man, or body of men, for the exercise of my personal opinions, it must be conceded that a public journal should be ever ready to justify an independent course, with some reference to the views and interests of those to whom it has always looked, with pleasure and pride, for sympathy and support.

J. H. MADDOX

To Ruptured Persons.

EVIDENCE OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

In the month of May, 1853, Dr. Lowe advised me to call on Dr. Sherman and have a truss made to his Patent Truss, which I did, and, to my surprise, found Dr. Sherman also gave me a truss. I have been without the truss for the last five months, and feel no symptoms of a descending rupture. Dr. Sherman has cured my uncle of a bad rupture.

HENRY MELVILLE, 27 Esplanade street.

New Orleans, June 10, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a rupture on my left side by the assistance of J. A. Sherman's Patent Truss. Prior to my being fitted by Dr. Sherman I had tried other kinds of trusses and received no benefit from them, and as they made my rupture worse, and annoyed me considerably. From the experience that I have had in the use of trusses I feel warranted in assuring Dr. Dr. Sherman's Patent Truss is the only one that will afford security and a permanent cure. I can afford a permanent cure.

CHARLES SAVINI,
Corner of Perdido and Philippa streets.

New Orleans, June 19, 1854.

I have been using Dr. Sherman's Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy, by the advice of Dr. Stone, for the last six months, it is half crystal herein, and feel satisfied that I am entirely cured.

WM. P. STANLEY, Magnolia street, near Felicity Ron

New Orleans, June 14, 1854.

This is to certify that my child was badly ruptured, for more than a year when I took it to Dr. Sherman to have what could be done for it. He took it off and said I must take it to Dr. Chelmsford and have it strapped down to set the rupture. Dr. Sherman fitted a Truss, it answered well, retaining the rupture right out, and completely cured the child in three months. MRS. M. WILLIAMS, 96 Bienville street.

New Orleans, June 18, 1854.

This is to certify that Dr. Sherman cured my son of a scrotal rupture in four months' time. JAMES SIMPSON, 197 Camp street.

New Orleans, June 18, 1854.

We the undersigned have been cured by the use of Dr. Sherman's Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy. Some had been rupture for years, the Sherman's cured in a very short time. Our case of rupture, by which we are led to believe that Dr. Sherman's success in the cure of rupture may be attributed to much in his experience and skill in adjusting his Truss to meet the case of rupture and its peculiar requisites.

J. K. WINTHROP, JAMES WARD,
JOHN BROWNLER, SAMUEL SWEENY,
CHARLES F. BRIGGS, D. S. DOWNES,
BENJAMIN WATKINS, HENRY HOWARD,
EDWARD J. HART, JAMES F. PARKER,
ROY, WM. BEACH,
C. STEVENS, J. ELIOT,
D. F. FLORANCE, R. MULLEN,
W. S. FELT, H. R. PETERS,
C. E. PRATT, S. FORGETT,
E. W. EDWARD, [illegible]

New Orleans, June, 1854.

Persons desirous of being relieved of rupture, whether of long or short duration, large or small, can procure the efficient means above alluded to, and small shows one of the proprietor's experience, by applying at his establishment, 70 ST. CHARLES STREET, and requesting a personal interview. Observe No. 70 at the door.

Persons from a distance, owing to the Truss and Remedy most state the number of inches around the hips, the side ruptured, about how long standing, how large, painful or not, etc., etc. jel24 3t&1w

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